

Strike Won by City Painters

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WEATHER

Sunny
And
Warmer

Daily Worker

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ADMINISTRATION LAGS ON JOB BILLS--CIO



Japan to Chicago Non-Stop:

All three of the Army Superforts which left Sapporo in Japan for Washington, D. C., will land in Chicago Army Air Transport officials said last night. One had already landed and the other two were expected hourly. In command of the flight and lead plane is Lt. Gen. Barney M. Giles (center, above map). Commanding the other two planes are Maj. Gen. Curtis Le May (left) and Brig. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell (right). The flight plan (map) called for a course north over the Kuriles, across the Aleutians and down over southern Alaska, a Great Circle route.

Murray Slaps Inactivity; 1,000 Delegates in Capital

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Philip Murray, CIO president, voiced his displeasure at the Truman administration's lack of activity for its own reconversion bills, in a statement to the big New York labor delegation that filled the House caucus room today.

More than 1,000 CIO members had arrived from New York to protest the failure of Congress to pass the \$25 a week unemployment compensation bill, the full employment bill and the 65 cents an hour minimum wage measure.

It was the biggest labor delegation that Washington has seen in many years, and the large caucus room was jammed to overflowing as Robert Lamb, representative of the CIO legislative committee, read Murray's significant warning.

"Three of the leading measures called for in the President's message of Sept. 6," said Murray's statement, naming the three bills, "are threatened by lack of any organized effort by the administration or its supporters inside or outside of Congress."

"If these three measures are not passed in substantially the form asked for by the President, it will represent a body blow to postwar recovery and a repudiation of the President's leadership."

Then underlining the administration's failure again, Murray declared:

"I do not consider that the administration and the leadership of the Democratic Party in Congress have shown sufficient exertion to date in these crucial measures."

"Your New York state delegation and the other CIO state groups coming to visit your Senators and Congressmen during the next three weeks have a major responsibility to tell Congress that the people back home expect speedy action in support of the President's message."

The delegation was twice as big as the CIO had expected. The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers alone sent 140 union men and women; the Transport Workers more than 50; the National Maritime Union nearly 40.

The delegation paraded from Union Station, four abreast, with a score of army and navy veterans, and Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers, in the van.

The police, who operate under the general direction of Sen. Theodore Bilbo's Senate District Committee and the House District Committee, stopped the delegates soon after they rounded the fountain in front of the station.

A Capt. Brown of the police, Quill said later, seemed to be especially incensed at the sight of a Negro veteran, who was carrying a flag.

HALTS DELEGATION

Brown halted the delegation for an hour and a quarter, compelling them to miss appointments with congressional leaders, which had been set for late morning. House minority leader Joe Martin (R-Mass) used the missed appointment as an excuse for refusing to see the delegation later in the day.

Hurried messages to the Capitol finally brought a note from Sen. Kenneth McKellar, Senate presiding officer, that they could go through. But Capt. Brown continued to bar passage.

"I don't give a damn what McKellar or Truman himself says. You're not going by," Quill quoted him as saying and others recorded the same words.

But Brown finally had to yield, and the delegation got to work.

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Senate Defeats \$25 Jobless Pay; Cut 'Right to Work' from Job Bill

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Rebuke MacArthur Army Estimate

Truman and Acheson Criticize
Statement on Occupation Needs

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CIO Hits Just-Luxury Building

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Brooklyn Prosecutors Rap Beldock For Deweyite 'Probe' of O'Dwyer

District Attorney George Beldock of Brooklyn was charged yesterday with using typical Dewey tactics in selecting a grand jury to "investigate" Gen. William O'Dwyer's tenure as district attorney.

The charge was made by the Brooklyn Prosecutors Political Committee, recently organized to see that Beldock, a Dewey appointee, does not use his office to promote the candidacy of the GOP candidates. Beldock is running to succeed himself as District Attorney.

"Beldock . . . is basely attempting by innuendo and inference to smear men of eminence, reputation and ability," the Prosecutors Committee charged. "He is questioning grand jurors about their political affiliations. He slyly brings in the names of notorious characters to create the impression that his investigation is designed to accomplish sensational things."

"His investigation is solely for the purpose of creating political ammunition between now and Nov. 6, when the voters of the County of Kings will defeat him at the polls. He is an associate of John R. Crews, Kings County Republican leader, and as Mr. Crews will remember, once represented him."

APES MONAGHAN

The Committee called attention to the fact that the Beldock tactics ape those introduced by Gov. Dewey's special prosecutor, George P. Monaghan, when he investigated the Democratic organization in Albany. Every prospective juror had to go over a list of 300 names and was automatically disqualified if he knew anyone of them.

Chief Judge Irving Lehman of the State Court of Appeals had this to say in July about those methods:

"I am convinced . . . that the methods used in questioning the talemens and in objecting to their qualifications are not sanctioned by law and cannot be approved by the court. . . . By such tactics an unscrupulous or over-zealous prosecutor, unhindered by a complaining judge, might succeed in 'packing' a grand jury with men chosen by him and secure a grand jury obedient to the suggestions of the prosecutor and which might find an indictment based upon his suggestion rather than on the evidence."

People familiar with the Albany investigation are wondering whether Beldock will also ape Monaghan in the next phase of the in-

vestigation; namely, the terrorization of witnesses and their "questioning" in star chamber proceedings. The beating of one Albany witness, Sonny Jones, and the terrorizing of the Albany Negro community brought forth a strong protest movement in and around the State capital over a year ago.

CIO Wins Poll In 2d Cannery In Baltimore

Special to the Daily Worker

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—The CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers Union scored another NLRB election victory here by a vote of 196 for FTA to 94 for the AFL at the Lord Mott cannery, one of the largest on the waterfront.

First Baltimore victory for FTA was in July at the Gibbs cannery.

Real spirit was added to the FTA drive right before the election by the CIO Labor Day Rally and Picnic at Carlin's Park. Over 30,000 workers attended the picnic, where for the first time in Baltimore history there was not a sign of Jim-crow.

Enthusiasms of the Lord Mott workers for the CIO program is being shown in the fight they are leading against the use of Nazi prisoners of war in the canneries while thousands of American workers are looking for jobs. They see this fight as an attempt by the powerful Cannerymen Association to keep the wages of cannery workers below standard.

Heading the FTA organizing drive are international representative Joseph Hellinger and international organizer Elsie Smith.



Storm Visits Jersey Coast: Winds lash the rocky coast of New Jersey as a strong northeaster, born of the hurricane that battered Florida, blows along the eastern seaboard.

Buenos Aires Rally Seeks Peron Ouster

By RODOLFO GHIOLE

(Communist representative on the united Patria Libre resistance council who recently returned to Argentina from exile in Uruguay.)

Wireless to the Daily Worker

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 18 (Delayed).—I am writing this dispatch on the eve of the great parade organized by the democratic coordinating committee to demand a return to constitutional government. An outstanding success can be predicted. All political parties, trade unions, student federations, industry and commerce organizations have voiced their support.

The organizers plan a peaceful demonstration and no speeches (just a proclamation will be read) to prove the general repudiation of the present regime.

Meanwhile pro-fascists are carrying on widespread provocative activity. They are distributing faked leaflets calling for violence. They are applying pressure on stores and factories not to close after noon—as they intend to do in support of the parade.

This democratic demonstration

will confirm the stubborn opposition of the people who want to finish with the system imposed on June 4, 1943, and who demand free elections. The most important attribute of the parade will be the participation of all classes and political groups despite long-standing differences among them.

Recent developments in Argentina include:

- The freeing of General Espindola and his friends which strengthens the democratic will [General Espindola and other democratic army officers were arrested several months ago.]

- A speech by Enrique Mosca, leader of the Radical Civic Union, the largest party, charging that the present let-up of violence will end the day after the Rio de Janeiro conference of foreign ministers on Oct. 5.

He demanded unity of all parties without exception to form the future government. This declaration is of greatest importance because of the disintegrating official penetration in the Radical Party under the banner of anti-unity.

- The outstanding participation of women and intellectuals in public life.

What can be predicted in the present situation?

LOST SUPPORT

In a general sense the reply is easy: The government has lost all domestic support and has gained no international support. Franco's death pangs and the probable developments at the Rio Conference remain the regime's only international hope. In this regard Ambassador Miguel Carcano's resignation as Ambassador to Great Britain is a telling symptom.

It appears undeniable that if the state of public opinion were enough to determine the solution of a political crisis, the Argentine problem would already have been solved.

However, the oppositions organization is purely oppositionist. Even the fact that in tomorrow's demonstration representatives of the different parties will not speak shows that the unity understanding has insufficient organizational solidity.

Big 5 Make Trieste Open Port

LONDON, Sept. 19 (UP).—The Council of Foreign Ministers today ordered its deputies to settle the Italo-Yugoslav frontier problem by establishing an international regime in the disputed city of Trieste under which the port would be free to all nations.

In referring the problem to its deputies, the Council ordered them to report on a settlement under which a line would be drawn through the disputed Italian regions of Istria and Venezia Giulia leaving a minimum of the population and ethnic groups under alien rule and with "the understanding that appropriate investigations will be carried out on the spot before final delimitation of the frontier."

The Council also ordered its deputies to "report on an international regime which will assure that the port and transit facilities of Trieste will be available for use on equal terms by all international trade and by Yugoslavia, Italy and the states of central Europe, as is customary in other free ports of the world."

Italian Foreign Minister Alcide DeGasperi said in a statement issued last night that Italy had no objections to the internationalization of Trieste, but he argued strongly that the city's hinterland was essential to his nation's economic well-being.

Yugoslavia based its claims for Istria and Venezia Giulia on assertions that the majority of the districts' populations was ethnically Yugoslav. The on-the-spot investigations are presumably designed to establish the justice of these contentions.

The deputies will report to their principals at the next meeting of the Council, in November. The communique closed with the announcement that the current sessions will resume tomorrow morning.

A memorandum has been filed with the Council from the Spanish Republican regime in Mexico asking review of the entire Spanish question.

Attlee Promises India Reform

LONDON, Sept. 19 (UP).—Prime Minister Clement Attlee, pledging his Labor government to the "early realization" of full self-rule for India, announced today that an Indian assembly would be convened as soon as elections can be held to frame a new constitution.

Provincial and central elections will be held in India in the "coming cold weather," probably February or March, Attlee said.

After the elections and during the period the new constitution is being framed, the British government has authorized the creation of an "executive council."

The brief radio address by the prime minister was supplemented by a broadcast from New Delhi by Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, viceroy of India.

Political observers saw in the action a move by the Labor government to give itself a breathing spell of between four and nine months and pointed out that Attlee had offered little more than the proposals of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's former Conservative government.

Both Attlee and Wavell asked India to accept with good faith and goodwill proposals which did not mention matters which Indian leaders have declared to be of paramount importance—such as release of political prisoners, guarantee that elections will be without British influence and restoration of civil liberties.

Truman, Acheson Hit MacArthur On Estimate of Army Need in Japan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UP).—President Truman and Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson today rebuked Gen. Douglas MacArthur for his recent small estimate of the size of the future American occupation forces required in Japan.

Officials here obviously have been embarrassed by statements made in the field by MacArthur and some of his subordinates bearing on Far Eastern policy.

First came the statement that Japanese officials would be retained in office in Korea for maybe as long as a year. Then another MacArthur subordinate said he thought the occupation of Japan could end within a year.

But the climax was MacArthur's revision of occupation figures which came as the administration was stoutly defending its demobilization policy in a general Congressional attack.

Both Truman and Acheson expressed skepticism that any accurate estimate could be made before next spring.

[Neither spokesman took issue with MacArthur's occupation policy, which in the long run will determine the necessary size of the oc-

cupation force and the length of its service.]

Between them they emphasized that American policy toward Japan is not changed and that "whatever it takes" to carry it out will be used.

They made it plain that the policy for the control and occupation of Japan and the policy for demobilization of the armed forces were being made in Washington. And Mr. Truman stated there was no relation between speed of demobilization and occupation policy.

Their statements were precipitated by MacArthur's press statement Monday that "within six months the occupational force . . . will probably number not more than 200,000 men." A month ago MacArthur estimated his needs at 500,000 men.

American policy towards Japan, Acheson said at a press conference, is and has been:

"That the surrender of Japan will be carried out.

"That Japan will be put in a position where it cannot renew aggressive warfare.

"That the present economic and social system in Japan, which makes for a will to war, will be

changed so that that will to war will not continue.

"That whatever it takes to carry this out will be used to carry it out."

Mr. Truman spiked reports that MacArthur's downward estimates foreshadow a change in American foreign policy or a lessening of the desire of this country to carry through its rigid occupation and control plans for Japan. But that does not mean, the President said, that unnecessary men will be kept in the army.

"The Army and Navy mean to do the task set for them with the minimum number of men," Mr. Truman's statement said. "There will be no padding in our armed forces. America is going to keep the full strength she needs for national commitments. But the rest of the men are coming back home, and coming as fast as the services can get them out."

"Between now and Christmas," he added, "the Army discharge rate will steadily rise from the present daily figure of 15,200 to not less than 22,000 per day, and by January, 1946, to more than 25,000 per day."

Senate Votes Down \$25 Jobless Aid; Strike 'Right to Work' From Job Bill

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Seven Republicans and three Democrats on the Senate Finance Committee today succeeded by a narrow margin in deleting from the full employment bill the

statement that American workers have "the right to work." This statement had already been watered down by a subcommittee to the "right to an opportunity" for useful, paying jobs.

But this was not enough for Senator J. William Fulbright (D-Ark), who moved that the language be changed to read "entitled to an opportunity." In this meaningless form the provision will go to the Senate floor.

Joining with Fulbright were two other Democrats, George L. Radcliffe of Maryland and E. F. Carville of Nevada.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R-O), subsequently lost in a nine to nine tie vote his fight for an amendment to weaken the government pledge of "such volume of Federal investment and expenditure" as will be needed to supply full employment. This change would have meant that the bill would not even have contained a promise of adequate public works.

Westinghouse Raises Asked

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, today filed notice with the Westinghouse Electric Corp., here that it wanted a number of important changes in its contract including a 72 cents an hour minimum rate for all classifications regardless of sex. The company now has a lower rate for women workers.

Representing UE was Ed. Matthews, international representative, who demanded that the 80,000 production and salaried workers also be given severance pay of four weeks for one year service; six weeks for three years and 12 weeks for 10 years.

UE is also asking a military clause providing that all veterans receive seniority grants for time spent in service; that disabled veterans be given suitable jobs at no loss in earnings and that six paid holidays be established.

The case is scheduled to go before the War Labor Board Friday with the UE's General Electric case covering 120,000 workers set for WLB hearing tomorrow.

More Layoffs Threaten in N. Y. CIO Delegates Tell Congressmen

Unemployment in the New York area is acute, according to a statement left by the New York CIO delegation with government officials and members of Congress.

Here are some of the facts they tried to drive home:

More than 200,000 men and women were laid off in the initial layoff wave in the New York area.

USES figures for New York City proper show 140,000 unemployed which includes only those eligible for unemployment insurance and doesn't take in layoffs of federal workers in the city.

Of 70,000 employed in Nassau County, more than 54,000 have been laid off since Aug. 15.

In three large aircraft plants alone, Grumman, Republic and Ranger, 46,000 workers have been laid off. Rehiring of 10,000 is considered temporary for clean-up work.

In shell, radar and radio plants a minimum of 35,000 workers have been laid off.

More layoffs are impending.

The CIO estimates that 100,000 of the 200,000 federal workers in New York will be laid off in the next 18 months.

About 57 percent of the jobs listed with USES are at wage rates of from 40 to 74 cents—representing drastic cuts from wartime levels.

These are some of the reasons New York CIO members are pressing for minimum wage, full employment and increased unemployment compensation legislation.

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Senate, taking advantage of President Truman's recent retreat on the unemployment compensation bill, today voted down an amendment by Sen. Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky), majority leader, restoring the \$25 provision.

The amendment was defeated by 51 to 29. The President had put the \$25 provision on the "desirable," not the "essential" or "indispensable" lists.

In his recent memorandum to the Senate Finance Committee. And though Barkley spoke long and vigorously for his amendment he hadn't the weight behind him that he had had on other occasions.

Barkley emphasized that the people had been promised real reconversion aid when war contracts stopped. Business got help from the government, he continued. The promises to labor must also be kept.

Earlier today Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-NY) spoke out more vigorously and bluntly against what he called the "watered down version of the original (Kilgore) bill," which the Senate Finance Committee had presented.

"I had hoped," he said, "that the Finance Committee would have the courage and wisdom to report out a bill which would deal adequately with the 'human side of reconversion.'"

"I had hoped that . . . they would report out a bill according our war workers as generous treatment as we have given to business in contract termination and surplus property legislation

and the 'carry-back' provisions of our tax laws."

Wagner continued expressing his indignation for nearly an hour against the "crippling amendments" of the bill, which Sen. Walter F. George's (D-Ga) committee endorsed.

Denouncing the "state's rights" pretext for defeating federal aid supplementing the meager state payments, he said:

"I cannot in good conscience justify a total payment of \$15 a week to an unemployed man for himself, his wife and children by appealing to the irrelevant doctrine of state's rights. I believe that human rights come before all other rights."

Wagner offered an amendment giving all maritime and Federal workers compensation benefits under the District of Columbia laws.

With the defeat of the Barkley \$25 amendment later in the day, the Wagner amendment (if it passes) means that federal and maritime workers will at least get the District's maximum of \$20.

Another defeat for the people was suffered early today when Sen. Scott W. Lucas' (D-Ill) amendment against the U. S. Employment Service was passed.

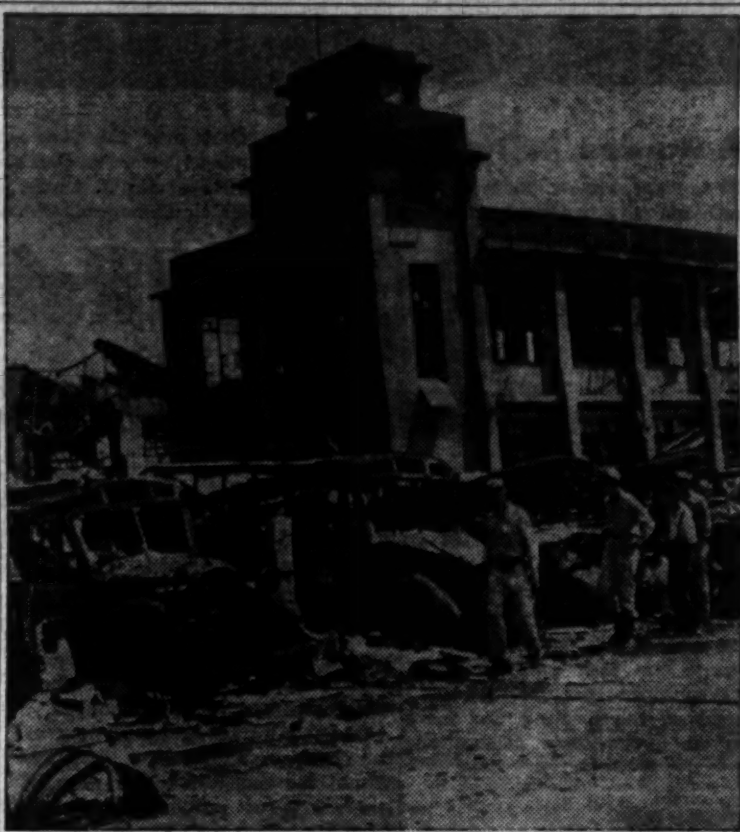
This state-rights type of amendment strips the USES of all the personnel and facilities given it by the states.

Lucas later voted for the Barkley \$25 amendment, but his runout on the USES issue cannot easily be lived down.

Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D-W-Va) who took the floor for the Barkley amendment, may bring the \$25 issue up again through his own amendment, restoring the substance of his original bill.

Lawyers Guild Clarifies State Laws

The National Lawyers Guild yesterday issued a legal memorandum to every member of the U. S. Senate, which declares that under State laws there is no disqualification to supplement state unemployment benefits by additional Federal payments under the Kilgore Bill.



Bomb Havoc: new buses in the Tokyo municipal bus station. U. S. soldiers look over the shambles of Japan which were burned by incendiaries from U. S. planes.

Marcantonio Warns New 'Witch Hunt' Perils All

Rep. Vito Marcantonio yesterday charged the latest attacks upon Communist Party leaders by Congressional reactionaries were comparable to the "notorious Palmer raids and witch-hunts which followed the

last war." The American Labor Party Congressman referred to the subpoenas given several Communist leaders by the so-called Committee on un-American Activities. Marcantonio branded the committee as the "unregenerate offsprings of the old Dies gang" which is bringing a new threat of fascism to America.

"An attack on the Communist Party of America," he said, "is an attack on the rights and freedom of all the American people. If this attack is permitted

to go without adequate and crushing opposition, every American is put in danger of losing the freedom for which thousands of American boys have fought and died on far-flung battle fronts in the war against fascism."

He called upon all people to come to the defense of the Communists and "beat back the Committee's un-American subversive attack."

TIMING CITED

The Harlem Congressman said the red-scare was timed with labor's demands for a decent living "and a full share in the fruits of peace."

"A red-scare such as this is evidently planned by the Dies Committee, aimed at division, and as able support to the enemies of labor and the people—the monopolies that have the slogan of business profits above all, crush labor, and the people be damned," Marcantonio declared.

"The Rankin Demopublicans," he continued, "who run the Dies Committee are starting early this campaign to divide and defeat the people in the 1946 elections. There is every indication also that they aim to influence directly the municipal elections in New York City at least, where the people are fighting a desperate battle against the Dewey forces of fascist reaction."

Where Rankin leads, there fascism follows, he asserted. Rankin is the leader of the committee, Marcantonio pointed out, and every committee move has been called for by the Hearst press.

"To date," he said, "every action pre-announced by Hearst has been taken by the committee. From this direct evidence, as well as from knowledge of the history

and inclinations of the committee leadership, we know that the new Dies Committee aims its blows at the peace and prosperity of all the people, that its strategy and tactics include attacks on the Negro people and all minorities, at the CIO and the PAC and all the progressive leaders of America."

The Congressman urged persons in all walks of life to write to Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House and to individual Congressmen and Senators and newspapers to take up the fight on this question.

Administration Lags On Job Bills--Murray

(Continued from Page 1)

The delegates split up after the caucus room meeting. Eight, with Ruth Young, executive secretary of the New York-New Jersey UE organization, went to the White House. There they left an appeal for speedy action on the reconversion measures after listening to Secretary Matt Connelly's explanation that the President was too busy to see them, he was sorry to say.

Others, led by Lamb and by Zucker of the UE organization at Binghamton, N. Y., spent an hour with Rep. John McCormack (D-Mass), House majority leader, who began protesting the administration's devotion to the legislative program.

The delegates cut him short. The point was what kind of a fight would McCormack and other administration leaders put up for the \$25 unemployment benefit provision, the unweakened full employment bill,

and the 65 cent an hour minimum wage measure, they said.

McCormack had an uncomfortable hour, but finally said he would see Postmaster General Robert Hannegan and that some action might be gotten in Congress.

Zucker reported back to the full delegation at a late afternoon conference that they were definitely dissatisfied with McCormack's attitude, and that the people must make their demands felt in more emphatic fashion.

Sen. Alben W. Barkley, majority leader, who was on the floor much of the afternoon for the \$25 measure, promised to see representatives of the delegates later. Martin also finally promised to see delegates tomorrow, if any were still here. He will be visited.

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY), Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY), and other congressmen of the 15 who attended the caucus room meeting pledged their aid.

City CIO Scores 'Boom and Bust' Building Order

The CIO's Housing Department yesterday saw the start of a "boom and bust" cycle as a result of the government's decision to lift controls on building materials. On Tuesday War Mobilization director John W. Snyder okayed expiration of WPB order L-41 which imposed controls on building of homes, public works and commercial units. Snyder made himself the hero of the building lobby which will as of Oct. 15 start a rush in luxury construction.

Bill Nicholson, head of the CIO's housing group, said that Snyder's action "means that fewer houses will be built in the price range which middle — and low — income people can afford."

The construction industry will make a pretty good killing for three or four years, he asserted. "But it's the sort of thing that undermines American people's confidence in private enterprise."

"It means black markets in building materials and a big drive to take price ceilings off building materials," Nicholson said.

When asked what he thought of Snyder's six point program to speed expansion of the construction industry, Nicholson said, "Baloney!"

L-41 was the regulation which kept housing within the range of low and middle-income groups. It provided that building materials could not be obtained unless used for homes costing not more than \$8,000, and apartments not more than \$65 monthly.

OPA has resisted the removal of L-41 which has been under fire for several months by the construction big boys. The price agency maintained that removal of L-41 would result in pressures for price increases in materials and rents. The War Production Board campaigned for elimination of L-41.

Chester Bowles, OPA chief, on learning the Snyder decision, said if price controls are lifted there will be a mad scramble for materials.

In such a situation, small builders will be pushed out. This will only tend to prolong the housing shortage and inflate prices, he declared. Bowles said he would continue to campaign for maintenance of price controls on building materials and rents.



—Daily Worker Photo

At Garden Rally: Communist leaders chat over the 26th anniversary meeting and the coming election campaigns of Peter V. Cacchione and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. Left to right, are Dr. Bella V. Dodd, Israel Amter, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., William Z. Foster, Peter V. Cacchione (shaking hands with Eugene Dennis) and Bob Thompson, who was chairman of the meeting.

18,000 at Garden Rally Agreed: 'U. S. Needs Communist Party'

By ABNER W. BERRY

It would have taken more than a tropical hurricane meeting a chill northeaster in a pelting rain to keep 18,000 Communists and sympathizers from Madison Square Garden last Tuesday. In high spirits

and a mood of struggle the thousands poured into the meeting to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the Communist Party.

However, the meeting was more than an anniversary celebration;

it was the first great mass meeting since the national convention in July; it was the sounding board from which a militant policy for the coming period was to be announced.

One felt an air of expectancy in the hall preceding the meeting. Would the thoughts which were in the minds of millions be echoed from the platform? Would the issue be joined and a path of struggle be outlined? No one voiced the questions. But they were there. They could be sensed. And with the unvoiced questions there was also an air of re-dedication, a taking up anew of the fight to advance democracy to build and further unify the Marxist vanguard. To the bourgeois wisecracks who had shed many a crocodile tear over the "split" in the Communist ranks, this was the answer.

NEW LEADERSHIP

This meeting which came together to mark a point in history was itself an important historical event. The new leadership which emerged at the convention showed remarkable capability. Its fusion with the old was notable. The speech of Eugene Dennis blended with the meaty and militant speech of William Z. Foster, the evening's feature. And the tone of both speeches struck home with the audience.

By its applause the audience showed a sensitivity to political issues and a heightened sense of danger if the issues were left for solution to even the most intelligent "free enterprisers." There was thunder from the audience when Foster emphasized that "the people have not fought a costly war to victory over German and Japanese fascism only to become victims of the American trusts."

Another feature of the meeting was its Negro attendance and participation. With the Negroes present there was the air of "belonging," of at-home-ness. And the speeches and program set everyone at ease as to where the Communists stood on Negro rights and Negro and white unity.

Undoubtedly the meeting was bad news to the unconverted monopolists. They had wished for and even publicized the demise of the party. But they were wrong. Communism proved to be a much too hardy plant for that. And that hardiness grows out of the fact that the program of the Communists cannot be separated from the aspirations of the people.

If the meeting showed that Communists are serious, scientific and realistic people, it also showed that they are NOT grim to the point of boresomeness. Just as every life, no matter how oppressive the conditions under which it is lived, must have its lighter sides—so, too, did the anniversary meeting. The pro-

gram of songs from America and the world offered fruitful recreation. Through the songs by the chorus and soloists the audience relived moments at home and got a glimpse of the international peoples' cultural scene. The satire on Tin Pan Alley during the song program sharpened the fight for a real culture freed from the fetters of commercialism.

The unity of all Americans and of all Americans with the peoples of the world as symbolized in the meeting was significant. And in the fight against the "free enterprisers," the imperialists who are trying to cheat the people out of their dearly won fruits of victory over fascism this meeting will be looked upon as a pertinent weapon. No further proof is needed of the fact so aptly pointed out by Dennis in his speech:

"America needs the Communist Party."

Nazi Agents Tried To Stop Atombomb

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19 (UP).—Five German agents were sent to the United States to seek the secret of the atomic bomb, but failed to accomplish the mission, FBI agent F. C. Holloman disclosed today.

In an address on the FBI's wartime activities, Holloman said 600 sabotage convictions were obtained by agents after Pearl Harbor but no act of sabotage was traced directly to a foreign power.

Birmingham News Again Urges Action in Taylor Case

By EUGENE GORDON

All that keeps the case of Mrs. Recy Taylor from becoming "unspeakably shocking," says an editorial columnist in the Sept. 15 Birmingham News, "is that there is no limit to the number of times the issue can be dealt with by new grand juries."

Failure for more than a year to indict and punish the rapists of a helpless Negro woman is itself "unspeakably shocking," the people feel. That is why tens of thousands throughout the United States are writing Gov. Chauncey Sparks, State Capitol, Montgomery, to urge the Henry County grand jury to indict when it meets today.

Fighters for justice for Mrs. Taylor appreciate the fact that Charles N. Feidelson, for the second time in his column, has demanded in-

This Evening

By Charles N. Feidelson

LET JUSTICE BE DONE
Recy Taylor is the Negro woman who was assaulted by a gang of white boys in Henry County early in September, 1944. The matter was brought to the attention of the Grand Jury the following October, but there were no indictments. Thereafter, Gov. Sparks became interested, with the result that the attorney general made an investigation. He was sufficiently impressed by what he found out to be instrumental in the calling of a special Grand Jury to deal with the case. His office helped to present evidence, but again there were no indictments. That was in February of this year. Since then nothing has been done to bring to justice the offenders, at least one of whom has confessed to participation in the criminal at-

with, and it is certainly safe to say that veterans of that war have honor and to guess that war will not be brushed out, the military establishment should have a higher place in our life than has been formerly accorded it. He is implying that the military point of view should have greater weight in our national decisions. But why is he going to such pains at this jun-

Reproduced above is the Birmingham News column which for the second time has demanded indictment of Mrs. Recy Taylor's rapists.

dictment and that the Birmingham News for the third time has spoken out.

Led by the Alabama Committee for Equal Justice of Birmingham

progressives of that state have appealed to the Governor to protect the good name of Alabama. Feidelson in his column follows the same line. He writes:

"Nothing can be done by any authority outside Henry County, because the Alabama law makes no provision for action in the premises except by a grand jury of the county in which a crime is committed. . . . Is it too much to hope that this grand jury will take a step toward establishing the reputation of Henry County as a community where justice is done without reference to the color

line?"

The columnist then asks whether it is too much to expect Governor Sparks "to renew his concern" of months ago, when he succeeded in getting the Henry County grand jury to hold hearings on the case.

"He cannot force the grand jurors of Henry County to do their duty," Feidelson writes. "But he can appeal to them to face up to the clear dictates of elementary justice by proceeding as though this were a white woman who had been brutalized."

The writer adds that Sparks "can bring his moral influence into the equation, and he can have the attorney general's office resume the line it took when it was stirred by fresh knowledge of what happened near Abbeville on the night of Sept. 3, 1944."

— An Editorial —

They Can Be Indicted

HENRY COUNTY, Ala., grand juries have twice refused to indict the six youths who, more than a year ago, kidnapped and ravished a helpless Negro woman, Mrs. Recy Taylor. A third grand jury meets today at Abbeville, where Mrs. Taylor, her family, and the rapists and families still live. The men who make up this jury have not escaped censure of their fellows for bringing upon Alabama a shame comparable to that suffered as a result of the Scottsboro case. These men are sensitive to Abbeville's and to Alabama's "good name."

It is our duty—YOUR duty—to give them no rest. They shall not forget. Wire or write to Gov. Chauncey Sparks, State Capitol, Montgomery, Ala., NOW, demanding that he urge the present Henry County grand jury to indict Mrs. Taylor's rapists.

They CAN be indicted. It depends on YOU!

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GARDEN RALLY
ON SPAIN**

**MONDAY
SEPTEMBER 24**

**VETERANS ABRAHAM
LINCOLN BRIGADE**

City's Painters Win 7-Day Strike

Davis, Gentner To Meet on Black Market

A conference between Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and Leo Gentner, OPA Regional Director, to discuss price control measures in Harlem will be held soon.

The conference grew out of correspondence initiated by Councilman Davis, who protested the laxness of OPA in the uptown area.

Reports from Harlem housewives told of store after store charging black market prices for inferior goods. In one case a housewife said that a butcher told her openly that a meat item would be one price with stamps and slightly higher without stamps. When the housewife threatened to call an OPA investigator the storekeeper laughed, she related.

So widespread was the black market in Harlem that rumors abound that the local office would be closed soon.

When this condition was brought to the attention of Davis he immediately wrote Gentner protesting the laxity of OPA and demanding that something be done. Davis wrote:

"To close this (Harlem) OPA branch would be a go-ahead signal to these big business interests who have long considered Harlem a field for the most merciless exploitation of the consumer. . .

"Indeed, more such offices should be opened at a time when the people of the community are very uncertain about the future owing to the disproportionate layoffs now hitting the Negro breadwinners."

Open Pay Drive In Welfare Field

A drive to raise substandard salaries in the welfare and non-profit field was launched this week by the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO.

A minimum of \$200 a month for social workers and \$30 a week for clerical employees was set by a vote of the National Social Service Committee of the UOPWA at a conference in the Hotel Commodore early this week.

Returning veterans were urged by the committee, which represents 10,000 organized employees in private social work and non-profit agencies, to enter the welfare field, which it declared is now seriously understaffed in the face of growing unemployment.



CREATOR of a new inhibitor drug known as Subtilin Dr. Anthony J. Salle, professor of Bacteriology at the University of Los Angeles, is shown at his microscope examining tissue infected with tuberculosis and noting the effects of the new substance on the TB bacillus. Experiments with cattle were scheduled to be made.

Drug Local Wins Pay Rise

A reduction in the work week from 54 hours to 48 at the same wage rate was achieved for retail drug workers in a new agreement between Local 1199, Retail Drug Store Employees, CIO, and the National Independent Pharmacists, Inc.

The plan will cover employees of more than 400 stores.

The agreement also provides for an industry-wide employer-financed group insurance plan. The employers are to contribute 3 percent of the employees' gross wages to an insurance trust fund to be administered jointly by the union and the employers.

Achieve Job Security, Wage Increase and Health Fund

The painters strike appeared won yesterday after a meeting of the State Mediation Board with union officials and employers. In winning its major demand for job security, Painters Council District 9 set the pattern for militant struggle and achievement in the building trades industry.

Settlement of the strike is subject to ratification by members of the Painters Council District 9 and the Master Painters and Decorators Association, both of whom meet independently today. Most of the union's demands were won.

The seven-day strike, led by Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer of District Council 9, was settled through the offices of the Board with Meryle Pitzele acting as mediator. The new contract, if approved, will provide:

1. Establishment of a joint fair practices committee with three members on each side to study the evils and conditions in the industry. This committee will also hear cases of unfair dismissals.

The fight for job security was the union's main bone of contention. The victory will set a precedent in the building trades where employers have always exercised the right to fire workers without cause or reason.

2 1/2% PAY RAISE

2. Provision for a two and one-half percent wage increase. This gain was achieved by District 9 even though AFL representatives on the Wage Adjustment Board of the National War Labor Board several weeks ago helped to freeze all post-war wages for building and construction workers. District Council 9 has now won the full 15 percent allowed under the "Little Steel" formula. No other workers in the industry have achieved this. Collaboration of AFL reactionary leaders with employers have kept wages to

pre-war levels despite increased living costs.

3. Provision for a three percent employer payroll contribution to set up a fund for payment of life insurance, medical and surgical care, hospitalization and sick benefits. The fund will be administered by both employers and union.

4. The agreement will last two years, permitting discussion of wages before the termination of the first year, with an arbitrator appointed in case of dispute.

Ten thousand members of the Painters Council were involved in the strike, which was the first one here after the war ended. The vote for strike was 7,271 to four. Eleven locals in Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond were involved. Spirited picketing was maintained throughout the week.

After the second day of the strike, 150 independent contractors signed and about 2,000 workers were returned to their jobs.

Harlem Groups Plan Job Parley

Six Harlem organizations have joined forces in launching plans for a Emergency Jobs Conference to be held Oct. 6 and 7. The conference has as its aim the fight for adequate reconversion legislation and to safeguard the wartime industrial gains of the Negro worker.

Sessions of the conference will be held in the Harlem YWCA, 179 W. 137 St. A mass rally concluding the conference will be held at Golden Gate Ballroom on Sunday Oct. 7, 4 p.m.

Broadway Stars to Join In Spain Rally

Stars of current Broadway shows will join in the "Salute to Spanish Republicans" rally at Madison Square Garden next Monday evening. It was announced yesterday. A dramatic tribute will open the meeting at 7:30 sharp.

Among stars who will appear at the rally, sponsored by the Spanish Refugee Appeal, are as follows: Margo, of A Bell for Lane, David Brooks, of Bloomer Girl, Luba Malina, of Marinka, Jean Darling, of Carousel, Sono Osato, of On the Town, and Kenneth Spencer, stage and screen actor now entertaining at Cafe Society Uptown.

Harold J. Laski, chairman of the national executive council of the British Labor Party, will address the rally from London by radio on "A Free Spain Is Necessary for Real European Democracy." His speech will be carried over WJZ and the Blue Network.

Among the speakers are Nikolai Novicov, acting head of the Soviet Embassy; Isabel de Palencia, former Minister to Sweden and Finland of the Spanish Republican Government; Lt. Col. Vincent Sheean, author and war correspondent; Richard Frankenstein, candidate for Mayor of Detroit and vice-president of the CIO Automobile Workers, and Norman Corwin.

Force, Pa., Miners Win Probe of Coal Firm

Special to the Daily Worker

FORCE, Pa., Sept. 19.—The Miners of Force have gotten their first break in their fight with the bankrupt mining company for decent water toilets and sewage.

Following their appeal last week to Attorney General Tom Clark for an investigation of the company's forty year old receivership, a hearing has been ordered for October 15th in Federal Court here.

Senior U. S. Circuit Court Judge John Biggs, Jr., has designated Judge Guy K. Bard of the Eastern Pennsylvania district to find out

why the receivers have filed no accounting for twenty two years. It was also reported here from Washington that Attorney General Clark had ordered the FBI agents to investigate the receivership records. The receiver, John B. Dickson, Wellsville, N. Y., attorney who is also president of the company, has been drawing \$15,000 yearly.

His assistant P. H. McBride, who also enjoys good plumbing in St. Mary's company headquarters a few miles from the mines, has been getting \$12,000. They claimed no money and no manpower when

asked to clean up their company mining town.

The 354 miners of the 'toll towns' of Force, Byrnedale and Hollywood in the Allegheny foothills above Johnstown have been on strike since July 15th. Doctor Betty Hayes resigned then because of intolerable sanitary conditions and the miners quit with the slogan "no doctor, no work." Dr. Hayes is sticking it out among the miners, with whom she was brought up, as a private physician.

The miners appeals to the company to the State Department of

Health, to District 2 President James Mark, John L. Lewis to help clean up their town in the name of humanity have been given the brush off but their appeal for a financial investigation succeeded in getting the Federal Government into action and is expected to expose outhouse conditions surrounding one of the longest bankruptcies on record. A Federal judge, Albert Johnson, and a Bethlehem Steel attorney were among those indicted in Scranton last week on charges of fraud and conspiracy in connection with bankruptcy proceedings.

Salute to Spanish Republicans!

**MADISON
SQUARE
GARDEN
SEPT. 24th
7:30 P.M.**

HEAR: HAROLD LASKI, Chairman British Labor Party (by radio from London) • NIKOLAI NOVICOV, Charge D'Affairs, U.S.S.R. • ISABEL DE PALENCIA • BARTLEY CRUM, Chairman • NORMAN CORWIN • LISA SERGIO • JOHANNES STEEL • RICHARD T. FRANKENSTEEN, Vice President United Auto Workers of America • CONGRESSMAN A. CLAYTON POWELL, Jr. • DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY, National Chairman • VINCENT SHEEAN • JOSE FERRER • EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN BAND, Directed by Mr. Goldman • C.I.O. RADIO CHORUS, Directed by Simon Rady.

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Retreat on the Potomac

THE stock market went up yesterday, and there was jubilation in the exclusive clubs where the men of Wall Street gather for lunch.

Big business had succeeded in making a scapegoat of William H. Davis, a wealthy patent lawyer who has not been overly friendly to labor's demands but who committed the heresy of saying he thought wages ought to go up without price increases.

Without the usual exchange of polite notes, President Truman ousted Davis as Director of Economic Stabilization and repudiated his statement that he believed an increase in living standards of the people by 50 percent was essential to full employment.

Davis had not taken a stand for immediate wage increases. He was merely reiterating in a general way the established administration policy stated many times by the late President Roosevelt: that there would have to be a sharp rise in postwar wages to maintain wage levels.

For this Davis was pilloried in the press. For this he was unceremoniously removed from office.

No wonder the Wall Street Journal and the Journal of Commerce hailed the President's statement as a rebuke to the wage demands of workers all over the country and a strengthening of industry's position against increases.

As if this were not serious enough, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion John W. Snyder announced the same day a complete retreat by the administration in the face of industry demands for lifting construction controls. A wild building boom is now in prospect, with higher housing prices for workers and vets.

In both cases the President yielded to business pressures, abandoned administration policy to raise the purchasing power of the people and hindered reconversion.

The American people are becoming increasingly disturbed by the signs in Washington that the President tends to come in like a lion with bold statements and go out like a lamb in the face of reactionary pressures.

That is why CIO President Philip Murray and other labor leaders are becoming impatient with Truman's actions. Labor is out to stop the retreat on the Potomac.

Molotov Scores Again

VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV won the resounding applause of Americans at the San Francisco conference last spring, and he is again displaying his frankness and intelligence at the Council of Foreign Ministers in London. Tuesday's press conference, the first of any of the Big Five, gives the world a clear and simple definition of Soviet policy. It knocks to smithereens all the inspired propaganda about "mysteries" in the Soviet outlook.

Most interesting, of course, was Molotov's stand on the Italian colonies in Africa. Proceeding logically from the United Nations charter, the USSR intends to take part in the colonial problem, whether through a many-nation or one-nation trusteeship arrangement.

Of course, this horrifies the anti-Sovieteers. The same gentlemen who want military bases everywhere, and are pushing the flag after their dollars in all corners of the world, are afraid of Soviet participation in trusteeship. They know that Molotov championed the principle of early independence for the colonies. They know the magnificent Soviet record in achieving full self-determination and great progress for the many formerly backward peoples in the Soviet federation. And they are afraid of it.

But we take it as natural that the USSR should share in every phase of the United Nations structure, in view of its decisive contribution to victory and its keystone importance to the peace. Surely, the colonial peoples, and all their American friends, would like to see the Soviet Union take a direct hand in the colonial field, so long abused by the great capitalist powers.

On Greece, the Soviet foreign minister again made himself crystal clear. On the Balkan countries, he defended the democratic character of their new governments and pointed out that free, secret ballots with different parties running are scheduled in all of them.

He revealed for the first time that Romania's government, headed by Petru Groza, had offered earlier this year a series of posts to the so-called opposition. This fell through because the opposition wanted to hog the whole show in Romania, which exposes again the propaganda against Groza's supposed dictatorial tendencies.

And on the Istrian question, Molotov supported the Yugoslav case, leaving open the prospect of full justice for those areas which are "Italian in character."

The Soviet position will find the same warm reception in this country as the Soviet stand at San Francisco.

THE HOOVER PLAN



32% Cut Threatened for 1946 Wages

By ISRAEL AMTER

MANY problems face us.

But the most immediate ones are unemployment aid (insurance) for the millions already out of work, as well as for the members of the armed forces who are being discharged by the hundreds of thousands—and jobs at decent wages for all. Yes, for all. If national income should fall very seriously, then the market for production will shrink and all sections of the population, workers, farmers, small businessmen and professionals, would be seriously affected. Hence it is necessary to put all energy behind the Murray Full Employment Bill, and to insist that the provision for unemployment insurance to a maximum of \$25 per week shall be reinserted in the Kilgore bill although already defeated in the United States Senate Committee. This must be accompanied by demands for a permanent FEPC, for health and old age insurance, etc.

Can only a pessimist speak in this manner? Then let us look at the facts. According to the United States News (Aug. 24 1945) overall spending will be reduced from \$198,700,000,000 in 1944 to \$149,500,000,000 in 1946—that is a drop of \$49,200,000,000. As far as war spending is concerned, it will have dropped from \$86,000,000,000 in 1944 to \$15,000,000,000 in 1946. This shows quite clearly how government war expenditure must be replaced by expenditures for peace-time production. In 1946, it is estimated that \$134,500,000,000 will be used for civilian activities in all forms.

Payments to individuals promise to be around \$122,000,000,000. Even though this is a peacetime record, it is a drop from \$163,200,000,000 at the present time, or a reduction of over \$41,200,000,000.

WAGES HIT HARDEST

Who are the ones to bear the burden of this decline? According to the same source, wage earners and salaried workers take the hardest blow. For the year 1946, the workers will receive about \$78,000,000,000 in wages dropping from \$115,000,000,000 in 1945. This represents a slash of about 32 percent next year in the income of the workers, unless they are increased by action of the workers.

Farm owners will suffer a decline of from \$11,900,000,000 dol-

lars in 1945 to \$10,000,000,000 in 1946, or approximately a 16 percent decline. Investors will suffer practically no change in their income, the decline amounting to only \$600,000,000 from \$16,500,000,000 in 1945 to \$15,900,000,000 in 1946. Dividend income will total \$4,000,000,000 in 1946, as against \$4,300,000,000 in 1945 or a decline of \$300,000,000. Business proprietors, this including professionals, jumped from \$7,600,000,000 in 1940 to \$13,200,000,000 in 1945 and will probably drop to about \$10,500,000,000 in 1946. This is a drop of 20 per cent. The only group that will enjoy an increase will be that of the recipients of interest payments. These will increase from \$7,600,000,000 in 1945 to \$8,500,000,000 in 1946.

Quite naturally, therefore, the expenditures by consumers will decline. This will particularly affect the wage earners. This decline will amount to \$5,000,000,000 dropping from \$101,000,000,000 in 1945 to \$96,000,000,000 in 1946. This is a drop of less than 5 percent but compared with 25 percent in total individual incomes, wage earners will have to deprive themselves of a great deal which will be made up on a national scale by purchases by the middle and wealthy classes.

SEE 19 MILLION JOBLESS

United States News summing up, says:

"The shock of war's abrupt end is expected to concentrate on factories and factory workers."

If all the workers are to obtain jobs, how many must be supplied? Ex-President Roosevelt and Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace called for 60,000,000 jobs as being equivalent to full employment by 1950. (This also accounts for the increase of population that will take place.) But let us not forget that at the beginning of the war, production linked up with preparedness still left us 9,000,000 unemployed. It should be added that the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce estimates that if we add to the 9,000,000 unemployed in 1940, 2,500,000 that will increase the civilian labor force between 1940 and 1946 "plus who would be displaced by improvements in efficiency over the 16 years—we will have a total of 19,000,000 unemployed."

The Mead Committee estimates that we must find 11,000,000 more jobs than in 1929. Last year employment in the manufacturing industry was already 5,000,000 greater than in 1929 or 1939. An investigation has been made which shows that in 72 industries "break-even operating rate" could be reached at a point where employment would be 25 percent less than at present. This means that "large sections of business could operate profitably enough for the owners on considerably less than capacity production." This is the reason why monopoly and big business generally will fight against government interference.

Then let us look at the figures in a little more condensed form. The forecast for employment in the first quarter of 1946 is 47,800,000 employed, 10,035,000 unemployed. For 1947 51,200,000 employed, as against 6,792,000 unemployed. This is only 58,000,000 jobs, and not 60,000,000 and with the normal increase in the civilian labor force of 500,000 per year, this will mean that by the end of 1947 there will be 8,500,000 unemployed affecting all the rest of the population.

Does anyone think in the face of these figures produced by conservative institutions that the American workers were going to sit down and take things just as they come? Does any one think that the American workers have not learned under the leadership of President Roosevelt and now President Truman, as well as through their own experience that a rich country like the United States can and must be able to provide a job for any one willing to work at decent wages? Does any one think they will accept the ridiculous propositions of Taft and Vandenberg and their reactionary colleagues? Any one who thinks so does not know the American people.

LESSONS FROM ABROAD

Today the American people have learned from the British elections, which were conducted by the Labor Party under the slogan of socialism. This meant jobs for the British workers. In the United States full employment and the New Deal aimed at jobs and good

(Continued on Page 8)

Worth Repeating

PALESTINE is a "world responsibility" says Sen. Robert F. Wagner in the current (Sept. 15) issue of The Nation, stating in part: Today Palestine cries aloud for indignation. In Palestine international promises have been broken, loyalty and fidelity have been unrequited, hostility has been appeased, and human life has been subordinated to the mysterious demands of imperial policy.

Today's Guest Column

RECENT news from the Council of Foreign Ministers in London indicates that the colonial trusteeship provisions adopted at San Francisco may develop out of the stage of resembling a prettily-wrapped gift package with nothing inside. Reports, as yet not officially confirmed, state that a plan is being considered for bringing Italy's African colonies directly under the control of the Trusteeship Council set up by the San Francisco charter. The Italian colonies would thus become the first territories to fall within the jurisdiction of the new international authority. Self-government would become a near probability rather than a remote possibility in the territories.



This very promising development, naturally, does not meet with unanimous approval. Some of the opponents are sincere but misguided Italian patriots; most of the others, including several American commentators, are concerned less about Italy than about the maintenance of the old colonial imperialist system. These people advance two main arguments: (1) that international responsibility for colonies simply won't work, (2) that it is unfair to penalize the emerging democratic Italy (now our ally) for the crimes of the fascist regime.

The answer to the first point is that the proposed plan, which is quite different from the mandate system under which in substance

by Alphaeus Hunton

there was simply a redivision of German and Turkish colonies among some of the victors, has never been tried—certainly not with the Soviet Union as a participant (and that is what the imperialists fear most).

As for the second point, if the new Italy is truly democratic, it will not wish to keep Arabs and Africans in colonial subjection, and it might as well turn the job of emancipating them over to an international agency. Colonialism as practiced by a "democratic" power may be slightly less brutal than that of a fascist power, but it is none the less intolerable and dangerous to world peace.

A YEAR ago, six prominent Italians, including Arturo Toscanini, G. A. Borgese and Gaetano Salvemini, declared in a manifesto: "As Africa is not Italian, neither is she French, Belgian, Portuguese, nor Spanish, nor British. . . . She belongs to her native peoples. The white man's burden, insofar as it is not a lie, must be turned over by the separate nations to a supernational organism assigning responsibilities and distributing rewards." Upon this basis they renounced the prospect of Italy demanding "even partial restoration of her African empire."

And just last week, Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist leader and Minister of Justice, condemned colonialism, described Italy's colonies as a burden, and proposed that the African territories should have self-government. Trusteeship, he said, should mean

Trusteeship and The Italian Colonies

"quick passage to self-government."

It is not so much Italy's claims as Ethiopia's that are deserving of some attention and consideration by the Foreign Ministers' Council. Soon after he had regained his throne in 1941, Emperor Haile Selassie demanded the return of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. "Before the Italian conquest," he said, "these territories were part of the ancient Ethiopian empire. We should like them returned to us."

WHEN the British were struggling to oust the Italians from East Africa, the British military authorities, on the emperor's behalf, prepared and printed a proclamation which was showered by the thousands from RAF planes over Eritrea. The proclamation called upon the native people to "join in the struggle at the side of your Ethiopian brothers. Let none of you be a tool in the hands of the Italians against your motherland of Ethiopia, or against our friends the English. Your destiny is strictly bound with that of the rest of Ethiopia."

A British intelligence officer wrote that Eritreans finding and reading this proclamation "were seen to kiss the seal, press it to their foreheads and weep. There were desertions backward and some to our lines. The Italians instituted the death penalty on anyone found reading our propaganda."

Was it only a "propaganda" stunt, then? The Ethiopians and Eritreans certainly did not think of it in that way. They are waiting to hear the London meeting's answer to Haile Selassie's demand.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Poor Children Stricken

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Why should so many poor children be poisoned by bad pork? So many are now down with trichinosis which all the authorities say come from pork. Please start a crusade to protect the poor children.

A. C.

Trenton Times Pro and Con

Trenton, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Re: the Duck Island feature in The Worker of September 2 and the author's crack about the "chauvinistic Trenton Times"—I thought you'd be interested in an excellent editorial they had on Rosh Hashanah. It speaks of the fact that this is the first such holiday in twelve years which the Jewish people are enjoying without the shadow of Hitler. They also refused to print a column of Pegler's in praise of Bilbo.

MILLY SALWEN.

(Ed. Note: We are glad to learn these things but this does not excuse the Times for its anti-Negro attitude expressed against Clarence Hill, nor the fact that it prints Pegler's column at all.)

The Workers Paid For These Plants

Freeport, L. I.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Now that the gates of the plant are closed and the last check cashed, a lot of the 25,000 workers at Grumman Aircraft are beginning to think in new terms.

All that we have left is the stub of the last check. It notes H's Wk'd, Insur., Hosp., F.O.A.B., Misc., Income Tax, Gross Amt., Bond. I am looking at the box that says Income Tax. Beneath is the notation \$10.60. This was probably the average deduction. Call it \$10.00.

That means that every week we 25,000 workers paid in a quarter of a million dollars. Every month over a million dollars. That's a lot of money. The company paid in even more. In 1943 it paid 20 million in taxes. Almost 1 1/2 million a month. That's a lot of money too. What happened to it?

It went to pay for the war. It paid for the new plants that were put up. It paid for the new half of plant 2, the new assembly line, and the new plant across the road. We actually paid for these plants and now they shut the gates in our faces and say "So sorry, no jobs." Seems funny.

Of course the company paid too, but look at the difference. We are out. If we enter the gates we are trespassing and can be arrested. But how about the company? First, they get a chance to buy back the building at a tiny fraction of its cost. In Chicago, General Motors bought the Buick plant which cost 19 million dollars for only 19 thousand! One tenth of 1 percent.

Why not give us a chance for such a buy? That magnificent plant cost 5 million dollars. At the Gen'l Motors rate we would pay 5 thousand—less than they are asking now for a six-room bungalow. Housing is terribly scarce round here. Maybe we could turn the plant into cooperative apartments with a central cafeteria!

GRUMMAN WORKER.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

NOW that the war is over and everybody is talking of a wage raise, what is the "Great John L." going to do? The coal miners are also asking that question.

Reports from the coal fields indicate that the operators are feeling more "cocky." Miners are being discharged from the army in larger numbers, and laid-off miners who have taken advantage of the war to escape coal digging, are trickling back. And the general feeling is that it won't be long before coal digging is quite generally back on the 35-hour basis.



The whole trend is towards a take-home pay for a full 35-hour week of \$35 minus deductions. This is quite a slice from the base wartime take-home of some \$63.50 for 54 hours underground. The only major real gain for the coal miner during the war is payment for the time he travels underground. This is thanks to the court precedent the CIO won in metal mining. John L. Lewis was just Johnny come lately on that one. But, as many a coal miner said as he counted his dough, better late than never. All the other extra money in the pay envelope, however, was due to overtime. Since 1941 there has been no change in the basic one dollar an hour scale. Tough as it is for workers generally with a slash in take-home, it is tougher for the coal miner who, for many reasons peculiar to the industry, accidents, transportation, etc., is never assured of a full year's work.

by George Morris

As for conditions, the mining town is the same dull, isolated, unsanitary town it has been for decades. The work speedup is greater than ever, for the operators weren't idle either. They have seen to it that underground travel time is shortened as much as possible, that machinery is introduced to a greater extent than ever. Accident casualties, as the United Mine Workers Journal itself stresses so frequently, remain at an appalling rate.

THE condition of the coal mine is perhaps best attested to by the fact that returning veterans aren't rushing back to coal digging or they at least insist on outside work. Krehmarek, our correspondent from Bellaire, Ohio, will describe in next Sunday's Worker how a company made contact with 25 of its former employees who have just come out of uniform. Only two agreed to go back to mining, and one wanted to be sure of "outside" work.

Despite all the ballyhoo of the "Great John L.'s" achievements, the coal miner still dreams of emancipation from the coal companies. It has been traditional for miners to vow that "my son will never dig coal." The great majority have been forced by poverty to break their vow and break their boys into shoveling coal. But now, while the possibility still exists, the father usually writes: "Son, keep away from here."

The GI from the mining town, having for the first time in his life had a chance to travel and see other cities and people, has

What Will "Great John L." Do on Miners' Take-Home?

found out that the miner is far below the standard of a factory worker of comparable skill. He has just got through with a fight for what he always dreamed would be for something better than an old shack outside of a slag pile with no running water or other of the ordinary conveniences of a city house.

THAT is how the situation sums up after four years of war. And once more we have the cold fact that the margin is mighty thin between John L. and the coal operators.

John L. was "militant" when he could exploit the grievances of the coal miners to scuttle war production. But where is his "militancy" today when millions of workers have raised the demand for two dollars a day raise or 30 percent? What is he doing to protect the coal miner's take-home?

Lewis sounded "militant" when he told a Senate committee hearing on the full employment bill that the cure-all is a 30-hour week. The coal miners will certainly agree with him on that. But what is he doing to assure present earnings at least for the 35 hours?

I am sure every coal miner wants to be part of the general drive for a wage raise that is now sweeping the country. But the boss over their union is more interested in serving reaction as he did during the war—by his District 80 raiding a splitting campaign. The object is one of using the assessments that the miners have been paying into the UMWA treasury to disrupt the wage drive. Read Business Week and other journals of big business and see how interested the employers are in every step that District 80 takes.

Tolstoy Collection Returns from Siberia

MOSCOW

THE valued possessions of the Leo Tolstoy Museum were recently brought back from distant Siberia, where for nearly four years they had been kept in Tomsk University under the careful observation of literary and art experts.

The remarkable heritage left by the great writer consists of almost a million items. There are 150,000 pages of Tolstoy's original manuscripts, 50,000 letters from every country of the world, numerous documents, a wealth of illustrated material and personal mementos of the author.

All these objects were guarded with rare devotion, and despite the transportation difficulties of wartime and the inadequate storage space in Tomsk, nothing was damaged.

Vladimir Zhdanov, head of the Manuscript Department of the Museum, supervised the work on Tolstoy's manuscripts while in evacuation.

At last the hour arrived to return the prized collection to its home. Every care and caution

by Nina Ryasentseva

was necessary to deliver the fireproof safe containing the great writer's precious manuscripts, sculptures, paintings, books and relics.

ON THE very day the capital was celebrating the victory over the Nazi hangmen, members of the museum, excited and happy, met the train bearing the art works.

Then things began to hum in the museum. The halls were prepared for the displays, valuables unpacked very carefully and new exhibits planned. Everything was made ready in time for the 220th anniversary of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

The Tolstoy Museum with its branches—Tolstoy House in Khamovniki and the mansions in Yasnaya Polyana—were included by the Academy of Sciences as tours for the scientists attending the anniversary sessions.

The guests saw the original manuscripts of the famous works of Leo Tolstoy, his correspondence with other writers, scientists, public

figures in Russia and abroad, and also documents, including the diploma presented to the author by the Academy of Sciences in 1873.

DISPLAYED again at the museum now are paintings and drawings by the celebrated Russian artist Ilya Repin; portraits of the writer and members of his family, and illustrations from his works. Some of Repin's work is exhibited for the first time.

The author's writing table as which he created his masterworks, his furniture, his books, the blotting paper still bearing ink impressions, portraits of Tolstoy's forefathers, renowned canvases by Kramskoy, Repin and others—all these will be restored to their former places.

Everything is intact, everything is saved from the hands of the vandals and is on view for Soviet and foreign visitors.

With the tireless work of the museum personnel, the home of the beloved Russian writer again has its cherished possessions, and will once more be a mecca for visitors.

2 Young Men from Denmark Relate Drama of Anti-Nazi Fight

By HELEN SIMON

Two young men from Denmark dropped in at the Daily Worker office yesterday. They had fought Nazis throughout Denmark's long occupation, and now they were out to see the world. Halfdan Rasmussen, poet, and Povl Moller Taasinge, government employe, became seamen, armed with a letter of introduction from Land og Folk, Danish Communist Party organ.

"Our paper has 55,000 circulation—biggest in Denmark," they said proudly as they handed me the letter. "Even the Social Democratic paper, Socialdemokraten, has only 40,000 though it's subsidized by union checkoff."

Land og Folk published throughout the occupation. Its thin, illegal editions reached a circulation of 140,000 per week, Taasinge and Rasmussen said—"and that's not bad out of a population of 3,500,000."

RECALL STRUGGLES

Highlights of the underground struggle? Taasinge and Rasmussen thought a moment.

"There was the big strike of July 1-3, 1944, when nobody worked. That began in Copenhagen harbor and the ship workers were the leading force. More than 300 people were shot on the streets by the Germans."

"Then there was the time the Germans set an 8 p. m. curfew. Everybody defied it, even lighting bonfires after dark. The workers agreed just to work from 7 a. m. to noon and finally the Germans had to agree to extend the curfew to 11 p. m."

Taasinge, who worked as an official in the government maritime office, recalled the terrible moment when some 18 Gestapo officers came there to search. They didn't find his false identity cards ("everybody in Denmark had false identity cards") nor did they find traces of the 150-200 people he had helped to cross into Sweden.

Rasmussen didn't want to talk about himself, but his comrade supplied some details. During the occupation several underground editions of Rasmussen's poems had come out. The young poet was a member of the Underground Army which trained with revolvers and bombs for the day of uprising. Once Rasmussen rescued two downed American fliers—fellows from Massachusetts. He hid them in his house until they could be spirited to safety.

Today the Communists have four main aims. One is the punishment of collaborators. "And that must include Scaveneus, the collaborationist premier, and all manufac-



Povl Moller Taasinge, left, and Halfdan Rasmussen, representatives of Land og Folk, Danish Communist daily. (Daily Worker Photo)

turers and airfield constructors who worked for the Germans."

Secondly, they seek full employment. The problem is that there isn't enough steel, iron, or seed for the farmers. The shortage of coal is such as to rouse fear that many will freeze this winter.

Thirdly, they seek increased unemployment and old age benefits.

Lastly, they demand greater democracy in the army. It has already been agreed—at least on paper—that underground Army officers are to be taken on as officers in the standing army.

Both men were disappointed to learn on their way here that the Social Democratic Party had re-

32% Wage Cut Threatened

(Continued from Page 6)

fused amalgamation with the Communist Party.

"Originally the Social Democratic leaders claimed they wanted a single working class party," Taasinge said, "because the mass of the workers want unity."

The Social Democratic Party—traditionally Denmark's largest—has about 250,000 members. The Communist Party was very small before the war but multiplied by three or four times during the occupation.

"Even though 75 percent of our members—about 10,000 people—were in concentration camps," Taasinge added, "and so very many were killed."

right to work. The bosses may not like it, but this right is coming and coming to stay. The employers might as well make up their minds about it. Fighting it will mean trouble. The war was not fought and won to entrench those who already have much—the 10 percent who own 90 percent of all the liquid wealth of the country. Democracy means also the right to a job. It has been paid for in the blood of millions. A few reactionaries and friends of Hitler's ideas cannot stop it. This means that President Roosevelt's economic Bill of Rights must be made part of the constitution just as the political Bill of Rights was.

This is the job we face—a job that will show whether capitalism can still stand the test—not of yesterday or the day before, but of today and tomorrow. The capitalists say that it will stand the test. The workers are not so sure. The 7 to 10 million unemployed in 1946 and 1947 will probably say no. It is up to the capitalists to meet the needs of the workers—or the workers will have to act—not alone but take leadership in solving the biggest question the whole nation faces—namely, jobs and decent wages for all.

A hungry unemployed "free man" soon loses his freedom. Civilization has meant, not as they claim, a chance to "loaf" and be "lazy," but an easier way to earn a living, more leisure for culture and continual industrial progress. The American worker will hear more about socialism. They will ask about the Soviet Union. If there are no unemployed there, why should there be here? "Freedom" and unemployment don't mix. Freedom is only possible where there exists a guaranteed

right to work. The bosses may not like it, but this right is coming and coming to stay. The employers might as well make up their minds about it. Fighting it will mean trouble. The war was not fought and won to entrench those who already have much—the 10 percent who own 90 percent of all the liquid wealth of the country. Democracy means also the right to a job. It has been paid for in the blood of millions. A few reactionaries and friends of Hitler's ideas cannot stop it. This means that President Roosevelt's economic Bill of Rights must be made part of the constitution just as the political Bill of Rights was.

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Japanese Executed 5 Aussie Officials After U. S. Air Raid

CANBERRA, Sept. 19 (UP).—Five Australian officials were executed by the Japanese March 26, 1943, on Naru Island following an American air raid, Minister for External Territories Edward J. Ward announced today.

Ward said all five were civil administrators on the small phosphate island, near the Gilbert and Marshall group.

He said the story of the killings first was told by Chinese and later confirmed by Japanese after surrender of the island recently.

He said the victims were Lt. Col. F. R. Chambers, administrator; Dr. B. H. Quinn, government medical officer; W. H. Shugg, medical assistant; F. Harmer, engineer, and W. H. Doyle, overseer for the British Phosphate Commission.

Bare Nippon 1943 Trial Of Active Opposition

New evidence of internal opposition to the Emperor's system in Japan during the war was indicated yesterday by a story of how four prominent young Japanese and two foreign correspondents were tried by a military court as recently as June, 1943, on espionage charges.

The correspondents were Richard Sorge, a German writer for the Frankfurter Zeitung, and Francois de Vookerich, an assistant of the French Havas agency in Tokyo.

They were tried and shot, together with Hidenori Ozaki, a journalist, and Yotok Miyaki, an artist, on charges of conspiring to overthrow the government.

Allegedly, these were agents of the Soviet Union, according to United Press which reported the story from Tokyo, but that is the usual cliché of fascist regimes against the opposition.

Involved in this case, supposedly for giving information to the first four, were Ken Inukai, still a member of the Japanese Diet, and Kimichi Saloni, son of the prince who was a member of the Imperial Household.

SECRET TRIAL HELD

Inukai's father had been murdered by the Japanese militarists in 1935.

Both Inukai and Saloni were jailed for two years.

The United Press said that group

was brought to trial in Tokyo's criminal court in June, 1943, behind closed doors. Only members of the Japanese home and foreign ministries and guards were admitted.

All had been arrested in October, 1941, two months before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The prosecution charged that Ozaki, who became a Communist while studying at Tokyo's Imperial University, contacted Chinese Communists in Shanghai, where he was a correspondent for the Tokyo newspaper, Asahi.

In Shanghai, it was charged, Ozaki and Sorge formed a spy ring. They later returned to Japan and began gathering military information, supposedly for the Soviets, the government charged.

Plan Smith Stamp

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UP).—Postmaster General Robert E. Hannegan announced today that the late Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York, will be honored with a three-cent commemorative postage stamp to be issued in New York Nov. 26.

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AUSPICES:

Daily Worker Unit of the Newspaper Guild

Greek Fascists Kidnap Judge From Union Hall to Block Election

Terrorists of the Greek fascist group "X" last week kidnapped a judge from the Piraeus Labor Center to prevent the election of officers for the center, the Greek American Council learned yesterday.

Workers who demonstrated outside the Ministry of Labor against

the kidnapping were beaten up by the police.

At the same time, the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions in Athens vigorously protested the latest government decree which gives insurance on all lost ships to the shipowners.

The Federation denounced the

decree as "the latest service of the government of financiers to the shipowners on the eve of their downfall."

The Federation pointed out that

the new decree would prevent reconstruction of Greek shipping, since in effect the new decree turns over the shipping fund of approximately \$120,000,000 to the Greek shipowners who are notorious for driving a hard bargain even with the government.

The shipowners will not buy ships unless they impose slave conditions for the seamen and their own financial terms on the government.

Burton Confirmed For Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UP).—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Sen. Harold O. Burton (R-O), for the Supreme Court of the United States.

Chairman Pat McCarran, of the Judiciary Committee, asked that the nomination be approved in special executive session following a meeting of the committee.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Welles Hits Policy on Japan

The present U. S. occupation policy in Japan seems designed to keep in power industrial and financial magnates, speculators, profiteers and politicians who are responsible for Japan's warlike course, Sumner Welles warns. In a *Herald Tribune* column yesterday, the former Undersecretary of State hits retention of Japanese authorities in Korea; General MacArthur's proclamation that Japan's economy will be subject to only nominal control; permitting the Japanese Diet, "composed of totalitarian puppets," to hold a face-saving meeting; allowing the present government to announce that elections will be held under its sole supervision. . . . "How can we imagine that democracy will suddenly spring to life in Japan when those influences which have so long dominated the Japanese masses, which have forced fascism upon them, and which have led them into war, are permitted to remain in control?" Welles asks. He draws the grim parallel with Allied policy toward Germany in 1918 which rendered possible World War II.

Japanese are "temporarily responsible" for administration of JAVA in the Dutch East Indies, an Associated Press dispatch from Batavia reveals. Indonesians have covered walls with such slogans as "We are a people conceived in liberty" and "We demand the right of self-determination for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. . . ." The French Government protested to Chungking against Chinese General

Lu Han's refusal to allow French Maj. Gen. Marcel Alessandri into French INDO-CHINA. Meanwhile Indochinese, led by the nationalist Viet-Nam Party, are demanding independence from all imperialist domination. American troops have intervened to stop anti-French demonstrations. . . . CHIANG Kai-shek, speaking on the anniversary of the Mukden Incident (when Japan invaded Manchuria in 1931), promised Manchurians a golden era "bright with political prospects." Back in 1931 Chiang refused to join Manchurians in fighting the Japanese invaders. . . . MRS. Douglas MacArthur arrived in Tokyo where she will join her husband at his residence.

British Board of Trade officials say that BRITAIN will not follow the U. S. example of keeping Spain and Argentina on the list of enemy nations with whom trade is to be restricted. . . . Alfonso Quintana Burgos, Chilean ambassador to Argentina, gave Argentine Dictator Juan PERON a smart diplomatic slap at ceremonies in Buenos Aires commemorating the 125th anniversary of Chilean independence. Burgos praised Chile's liberator, Bernardo O'Higgins, and, starting at Peron, declared: "O'Higgins was a great military officer, but his greatest virtue was that he refused to be a dictator and declined to retain his power." . . . URUGUAY'S Vice President Alberto Guani spoke at a Senate ceremony in honor of three members of the new Spanish Republican government.

Reveal Franco Bid For British Deal in '44

An exchange of letters between Gen. Franco, dictator of Spain and Winston Churchill, former British premier, was made public yesterday in Switzerland through Reuters, the British news agency.

The correspondence took place in October, 1944 and is featured by Franco's request that Spain and Great Britain tighten their all-round relations, especially against the Soviet Union.

Franco declared in a memorandum to his London ambassador, the Duke of Alba, that the impending defeat of Germany and the weakening of France and Italy made desirable "a reciprocal friendship" between England and Spain.

Franco asked his ambassador to show the memo to Churchill, and had evidently been greatly encouraged by Churchill's "kind words" of the previous May.

In a direct reply to the Spanish dictator, Churchill did not spurn the general invitation for tightening British-Spanish relations. But he insisted that the basis of British policy was the Anglo-Soviet treaty of May, 1942, which he called "essential not only to British interests but also to the future peace and prosperity of Europe as a whole."

Sees Ship Strike Against Franco

PARIS, Sept. 19 (UP).—Lombardo Toledano, head of the Mexican delegation to the World Trade Union Conference, predicted today that unless the United Nations break off relations and stop trading with Spain the new trade union confederation would order a world strike against shipping to Spain.

"I believe such action will be quite within the jurisdiction of the confederation," he said.

Churchill complained of the hostile activity of the Spanish Falange toward Britain, and the Franco stand on Tangier. But he repeated warm expressions for Francisco Gomez de Jordana, then Franco's foreign minister.

Churchill rejected, however, any of Franco's aspirations to take part in the peace or in the United Nations.

It is not clear why the British Foreign Office released these letters at this time. Perhaps, it represents a new form of bargaining with the Spanish regime, and a way of saving face in view of British public dissatisfaction with Ernest Bevin's repudiation of Harold Laski.

Finally, it may be a way of offsetting the impression which Britain's hostile policies toward the Soviet Union is now creating among the British people.

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We Mourn the Loss of Our
Beloved Comrade and Member
JOSEPH PRESS
Williamsburg Greenpoint
Club, C.P.

Strike B'klyn Yard; Have Big Score to Settle

By BETH McHENRY

The Atlantic Basin Iron Works in Brooklyn was a dead dog yesterday. Bernard Moran, president of the Iron Works, an open shop employer who has been waging a long, unlawful effort to crush the union, was inside his plant

but he wasn't seeing anybody. The yards were still except for an occasional empty truck which pickets let by with a grin. The 3,500 Atlantic workers, members of Local 39, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, CIO, were outside solid. They went out at 7:30 yesterday morning.

At 2:30 p. m. a delegation headed by John Green, international president of the shipyard union, went in to see Moran, but he didn't feel hospitable. A personnel director named Angelo Rizzo was sent out to brush off the delegation.

Also on the delegation were William Bell, national CIO representative, Edward Duffy, president of Local 39; Jack Busch, chairman of the Grievance Board of Local 39; William Cosgrove, executive secretary of Local 39; and Richard Versch, general executive board member of the union from this area.

The pickets weren't surprised. "Moran's got an idea that him and God share this part of Brooklyn," one striker said, "and I think he even wants God to move over."

The delegation, incidentally, had been scheduled to interview Moran before the strike was voted Tuesday night. The notorious anti-labor practices of Moran and his Atlantic Basin Works couldn't be ignored.

WAR'S OVER NOW

The men said they held back while there were guys in the trenches, but the war's over now and they aren't going to let Moran go on kicking their contact around. He has been doing that ever since back in 1942—after the Navy Department took over operations be-

cause Moran refused to recognize the results of a National Labor Relations Board election giving Local 39 collective bargaining rights. The union was certified as far back as 1938.

As for strike issues—the men say "there's one issue or 33 issues according to the way you look at it." In other words the entire contract is the issue, with its 33 articles.

Yesterday we talked to some of the strikers about their grievances. "EVERYTHING'S WRONG"

August Wallant, shop steward for the sheet metal workers, said everything's wrong in this plant.

"They fire you for no good reason and they hold back wage raises and they haven't got a human attitude—that about sums up what I feel," said Brother Wallant.

Jack McAuliffe, a burner, who also has three children, says, "The simple fact is this, Moran has broken every law of human decency."

William Trombello, a veteran of World War II, who has been working at Atlantic Basin since January as a laborer, says, "My beef is that this guy refuses to abide by anything at all. He won't arbitrate or be arbitrated. Boy, that's not what we fought for."

Trombello has a wife and kid, and he too can't afford to be idle. More than that, he's got a feeling that what you fought for in the trenches you ought to get at home—democracy, with the right to work at decent wages.

Others echoed these sentiments. Moran has violated everything in the agreement—he's fired men without giving a reason, discriminated against Negro and Jewish workers, has ignored classifications, wage raise provisions, overtime, the whole works.

On Aug. 29, the men demonstrated

with a one-day stoppage. Moran promised he would abide by the contract and negotiate with the union. When the brothers returned to the plant, he ignored the promises he had made.

When the Japanese surrender was announced, the company posted big signs telling the men to take the two-day holiday and that they would be paid for it. They took it. Their pay for the two days has not yet been forthcoming.

Moran inherited the plant from his father who was a partner in the Works during the last war. In this war, the current Moran has piled up big profits with the help of a government he has tried to thwart. Before a War Shipping Administration hearing three years ago he bragged that he didn't believe in unions, that he would hire and fire whomever he pleased at whatever wages he wanted to. When the Navy Department stepped in, he backed down long enough to get back his plant, then he set about circumventing the contract he had signed.

Hit McGoldrick Refusal To Meet Union on City Pay

The CIO State, County and Municipal Workers Union yesterday criticized Comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick's refusal to discuss city wage issues with the union. The refusal, the union said, was an "act of political expediency."

5th Ave. Bus Workers Authorize Strike

Fifth Avenue bus workers, members of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, set themselves for a strike yesterday against the company's plan for one-man operation of the big double-decker buses.

At meetings in the TWU headquarters, 153 W. 64 St. yesterday morning and Tuesday night, the 1,100 drivers, conductors and maintenance men of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company authorized the union to call a strike "in the event that within ten days after the meeting there is no agreement or settlement of the dispute."

The company's plan was termed "inadequate and unjust" by the union. In a letter to John E. McCarthy, president of the Coach Company, Douglas L. McMahon, president of TWU Local 100, cited some of the "more palpable injustices" which must be corrected within the next 10 days if a strike is to be averted. These include:

1—Inadequate severance pay. On this count, McMahon said: "The amounts offered as severance pay to employees under 60 years of age range from \$500 to \$1,708." He termed them highly inadequate "considering the fact that most of these employees have spent their entire active lifetime in the service of the company."

2—Displacement of 230 conductors. On this count, McMahon pointed out that the company's offer of jobs as bus operators to 114 of the 230 "is a mere gesture, since many of these conductors are former bus drivers who have been disqualified for driving and few could qualify for the more difficult one-man operation."

3—Wage offers of what amounts to a seven cents bonus to one-man operators of double-decker buses. The company's plan, McMahon charges, "would effect a saving of 80 cents on every bus hour."

McGoldrick is running for reelection on the Republican-Liberal Party slate headed by Jonah Goldstein.

Union president James V. King charged that McGoldrick's refusal to discuss three wage measures, after he had publicly agreed to do so, was designed to insure continued support of "reactionary forces within the Republican Party."

He also noted that the Liberal Party advertisement in Tuesday's press calling for higher wages for city employees and collective bargaining rights did not square with the Controller's action.

The union is pressing for passage of three measures which would provide mandatory wage increases for various categories of city employees, including correction officers, laborers, engineers, architects, social workers, lawyers, cleaners and laboratory helpers, the great majority of whom have not received any adjustments in their basic wage rates for as long as 20 years.

ACTION DUE TODAY

The City Council passed the three bills without opposition some months ago and they were scheduled for consideration by the Board of Estimate at its regular meeting on Aug. 23. The board postponed action until its meeting today. Frequent requests for a meeting with McGoldrick did not even get a response from his office, the union leader said.

In his letter to McGoldrick, King pointed out that city workers have not received the same cost-of-living adjustments granted to workers in private industry under the Little Steel Formula. He also reminded McGoldrick that he had publicly stated that the responsibility of the city to provide jobs in the coming postwar public works program outweighs financial considerations, but that he failed to adopt the same policy concerning the 190,000 city employees.

King urged that the policy adopted by the Federal Government for its employees, which includes a liberalized system of increments be followed by the city, which is in the best financial condition it has ever enjoyed.

Daily Worker

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States UAW Stand: R. J. Thomas, UAW president, giving an interview to the press in Flint, Mich., as he exposed the auto magnates' strike hysteria and pointed out that the big auto companies refuse to make a counter-offer to the union's demand for wage increases.

Frankenstein Sees Kelsey-Hayes Local

DETROIT, Sept. 19 (UP).—Richard T. Frankenstein, vice-president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), today met with officials of the union local on strike at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co., to seek an immediate end of the 28-day shutdown.

A corps of conciliators from the reorganized Labor Department is scheduled to arrive tomorrow for a similar purpose. Chief conciliator Edgar L. Warren will enter the case if necessary, Washington reports said.

The UAW meanwhile pressed its demand for a blanket 30 percent wage boost.

Presidents of 17 Chrysler unions recommended that a strike vote be taken among 100,000 employees of the No. 2 organization in the automobile industry's Big Three.

The UAW was expected to file a petition at any time calling for a strike vote at 135 General Motors plants, where 350,000 workers would be affected. A deadline set by the union for General Motors to reply to the wage request passed yesterday without developments.

Ford, the third of the Big Three, has been warned of strike vote action, although the company itself closed its plants recently.

The UAW has said it would consider interim wage increases of less than 30 percent, during negotiations, but would not accept a compromise in final settlement.

At Washington, H. J. Brunnier, president of the American Automobile Association told President Truman that the auto industry was pleased with reorganization of the Labor Department and its speedy intervention in the automobile labor disputes.

J. H. Davis, director of sales for Ford, reiterated Brunnier's views in an announcement that there is no immediate likelihood of Ford resuming production. He told dealers the company has no idea when it will be able to show its 1946 cars, originally scheduled for display Sept. 21.

John Q. Jennings, regional supervisor for the Labor Department Conciliation Service, said arrival of seven new commissioners would enable speedier handling of grievances. He said one man would be assigned to each case at the outset, but three-member panels would act if obstacles arose.

U. S., Britain, France to Supervise Greek Poll

The American, British and French Governments announced in London yesterday that they will observe elections for a Greek "revisionary assembly" before the end of the year. No plebiscite on the monarchy will be held beforehand, they said in a joint statement.

Greek democrats have demanded formation of a new and representative government before election. Postponement of the plebiscite is a blow to monarchists who wanted it soon, while their terroristic organizations are riding high.

Davis Quits as Economic Stabilizer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UP).—President Truman tonight accepted the resignation of Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis.

'Lord Haw Haw' Sentenced to Hang

LONDON, Sept. 19 (UP).—William Joyce, the "Lord Haw Haw" of the Nazi radio, was sentenced to hang today after a British jury in Old Bailey found him guilty of high treason.

Non-Stop Superforts to Land at Chicago

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UP).—The B-29 in which Gen. Lemay flew from Japan, will land in Chicago instead of continuing non-stop to Washington, Army Air Transport officials said tonight.

His plane was reported over Duluth, Minn., at 6 p. m., EWT. The time it was to land in Chicago was not available. Thus, none of the three Superfortresses which took off from Japan yesterday at 4 p. m. EWT will complete a non-stop flight to Washington. One already has landed at Chicago and a second is due soon with Lemay's plane expected last.

Gen. Arnold Bans 5 Anti-Korean Laws

SEOUL, Korea, Sept. 19 (UP).—Maj. Gen. Archibald V. Arnold, military governor of Korea and former commander of the 7th Division, today abolished five Japanese anti-Korean statutes and announced that Tokuzo Soda, Japanese director of the Justice Department, had been arrested.

To Survey Nippon Science and Business

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (UP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced today the formation of an economic and scientific section under the command of Col. Raymond C. Kramer which will look into Japanese business and science and make recommendations for Allied action.

MacArthur placed a 24-hour suspension on the English-language Nippon Times for failing to submit copy for censorship prior to publication.